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(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:
Celia PALACIN et al.

Application No.: 10/539,339 Confirmation No.: @@@

Filed: June 16, 2005 Art Unit: N/A

For: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS OF SERTACONAZOLE FOR VAGINAL USE Examiner: Not Yet Assigned

CLAIM FOR PRIORITY AND SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS

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Sir:

Applicant hereby claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 based on the following prior foreign application filed in the following foreign country on the date indicated:

Country	Application No.	Date
European Patent Office	PCT/EP02/14488	December 18, 2002

In support of this claim, a certified copy of the said original foreign application is filed herewith.

Dated: September 16, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By _____

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Appl.: 10/539,339

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Certificate

The attached documents are exact copies of the international patent application described on the following page, as originally filed

Attestation

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet internationale spécifiée à la page suivante.

Den Haag, den
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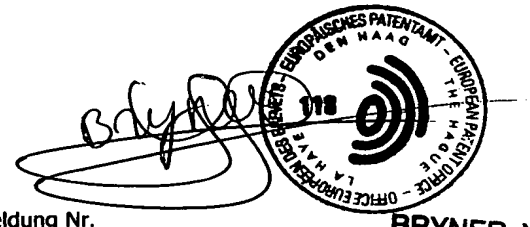

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Patentanmeldung Nr.
Patent application no. PCT/EP02/14488
Demande de brevet n°

Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung
Sheet 2 of the certificate
Page 2 de l'attestation

Anmeldenummer :
Application no. : PCT/EP02/14488
Demande n° :

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Bezeichnung der Erfindung :
Title of the invention : Pharmaceutical compositions of sertaconazole for vaginal use
Titre d'invention :

Anmeldetag :
Date of filing :
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In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en) :
Priority(ies) claimed :
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Désignation d'états contractants : Voir Formulaire PCT/RO/101 (ci-joint)

Bemerkungen :
Remarks : Further Applicants:
Remarques :

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Bemerkungen :
Remarks :
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PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS OF SERTACONAZOLE FOR VAGINAL USE

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to compositions of sertaconazole for vaginal use and more specifically to compositions of sertaconazole for vaginal use in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis.

Background of the invention

Vulvovaginal candidiasis is an inflammatory process that affects the vulva, the vagina or both together, and is caused by a superficial infection of the epithelial cells, especially by the yeast *Candida albicans* and to a lesser extent by other *Candida* spp., such as *C. glabrata, C. tropicalis, C. parapsilosis, C. guillermondi* and C. krusei. Vulvovaginal candidiasis is characterised by vulvar pruritus, vaginal secretion with or without true vaginitis, leucorrhoea, vulvar erythema, and maceration. As the prevalence of this disease is increasing, the research for and development of new antifungal preparations is fully justified. It is nowadays accepted that oral and intravaginal antifungal drugs are similarly effective in the treatment of uncomplicated vulvovaginal candidiasis. Since it is usually preferable to administer medicines topically rather than orally, especially in pregnant women, local treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis is consequently recommended and oral drug delivery should be avoided whenever possible.

USP 4551148 describes systems for vaginal delivery consisting of emulsions or suspensions of nystatin with characteristics of bioadherence to the vaginal surface. On the other hand, US Patent 5266329 describes systems for vaginal delivery consisting of emulsions or suspensions of imidazole antifungal agents with characteristics of bioadherence to the vaginal surface.

WO95/31178 describes emulsions and aqueous solutions of itraconazole with cyclodextrin for vaginal use.

USP 5514698 describes long-lasting antifungal vaginal creams that have a stable viscosity in the human body.

EP 770384 describes anhydrous solid pharmaceutical compositions of antimycotic agents, antiprotozoal agents, disinfectants, hormones, antibiotics and chemotherapeutic agents for vaginal use containing polycarbophil as a unique mucoadhesive polymer. Similarly, EP 918510 describes gels of polycarbophil-azole complexes with antifungal, or antiprotozoal activity, in which the polycarbophil acts as a mucoadhesive polymer.

WO00/30626 describes a method for treating vulvovaginal candidiasis consisting of the intravaginal administration of a single dose of an ovule of miconazole nitrate as well as the application of miconazole nitrate cream to the vulva.

WO02/03896 describes a method for treating vaginal or uterine infections caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses or parasites that consists of bringing the vaginal epithelium into contact with an intravaginal device that contains an

antifungal agent, an antibacterial agent, an antiviral agent or a trichomonocidal agent, including a lipophilic or hydrophilic excipient, a mucoadhesive agent and a penetration enhancer of the active ingredient.

DE-A-19737348 describes synergistic combinations of clindamycin and clotrimazole in the form of tablets, pessaries and ovules for local treatment of bacterial and fungal infections of the vagina.

WO99/55333 describes synergistic combinations of at least two imidazole ingredients for locally combating the microorganisms that cause vulvovaginitis and vaginosis.

Detailed description of the invention

The object of the present invention is to provide new compositions of sertaconazole for vaginal use in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis. More specifically, the present invention relates to mucoadhesive vaginal compositions of sertaconazole in single-dose dosage forms for the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis.

No composition of sertaconazole with the aforesaid characteristics has been described to date.

Sertaconazole is a broad-spectrum antifungal agent with excellent activity against yeasts, dermatophytes, and opportunistic fungi. In addition to its antifungal efficacy, sertaconazole has a good safety profile, sustained cutaneous retention and low systemic absorption. All these properties make it be an ideal product for topical application. For reference, the *in vitro*

activities, expressed as minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC), of sertaconazole, bifonazole and econazole against mostly prevalent *Candida* spp. in vulvovaginal candidiasis are shown in Table 1 (Carrillo-Muñoz A.J. and Torres-Rodriguez J.M., J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 1995: 36, 713-716).

Table 1

Microorganism	Sertaconazole	Bifonazole	Econazole
C. albicans (73)	1.02	3.6	2.24
C. tropicalis (21)	1.67	9.51	3.14
C. glabrata (16)	0.78	4.09	2.39
C. parapsilosis (22)	0.31	3.76	0.75
C. krusei (13)	0.38	2.20	0.91
C. guillermondii (5)	0.51	3.87	1.11

Furthermore, sertaconzole is superior to most imidazole antifungal drugs as a fungicide against *C. albicans* (Palacín C., Sacristán A. and Ortiz J.A., Arzneim. Forschung, 1992: 42(I), 711-714; Agut J., Palacín C. and Ortiz J.A., Arzneim. Forschung 1992, 42(I), 721-724).

In contrast to prior-art compositions, the present invention is characterised by the presence of one or more mucoadhesive excipients. These mucoadhesive excipients are preferably selected from cellulose polymers, such as carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, methylcellulose and the like, or from polyacrylic acid-

derivative polymers, such as carbomers, polycarbophils and the like. The applicants have discovered that, surprisingly, the combination of a polycarbophil and a carbomer enhances the mucoadhesive action of the preparation, but not the absorption of sertaconazole. Consequently, the active ingredient, sertaconazole, remains in the mucosa of the vagina for a period of 3 to 5 days, its absorption (permeation) through the vaginal mucosa being less than 0.1% of the dose. As a result, systemic side effects are negligible. The resulting intravaginal preparation requires just a single-dose application to achieve a convenient and safe eradication of *Candida* spp., which is very advantageous in practice.

The excipients used in the present invention are classified as lipophilic, mucoadhesive and preservative. Among the possible excipients, which are not intended to restrict the scope of the present invention, the following are preferred:

a) Lipophilic excipients: Glyceryl stearates and derivatives, for example, polyethylene glycol stearates, ketostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene glycol ethers of n-alcohols (lauryl, cetyl, stearyl and myristyl alcohol), liquid paraffin, lecithin oil, glycerol and the like. The applicants have discovered that the combination of palmitate stearate of ethyleneglycol and polyethylene glycol (Tefose 63), saturated polyglycolised glycerides (Labrafil M2130CS), glyceryl isostearate (isostearic peceol) and liquid paraffin proves very suitable for the implementation of the present invention. As a whole, the lipophilic excipients

are present in a total proportion of from 10 to 40%, preferably from 30 to 35%, of the composition.

b) Mucoadhesive excipients: Cellulose polymers selected from sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, methylcellulose and the like, gelatin, colloidal anhydrous silica, or polyacrylic acid polymers, such as carbomers and polycarbophils. All these mucoadhesive excipients also possess gel-forming capacity. The applicants have discovered that the combination of polyacrylic acid cross-linked with divinyl glycol (polycarbophil AA-1) and acrylic acid cross-linked with allyl esters of sucrose or pentaerythritol (carbopol 974P or carbopol 934P) proves very suitable for the implementation of the present invention. As a whole, the mucoadhesive excipients with gel-forming properties are present in a total proportion between 0.1 and 3%, preferably between 1 and 1.5% of the composition.

c) Preservatives: Parabens, such as methylparaben, butylparaben or propylparaben, benzoic acid, sorbic acid, boric acid and the like. As a whole, the preservatives are present in a total proportion between 0.01 and 0.3%, preferably between 0.1 and 0.2% of the composition.

Optionally, the compositions of the present invention can contain in addition suspending agents and humectants, such as povidone or propylene glycol, and neutralising agents for adjusting the viscosity of the composition, such as sodium hydroxide, triethanolamine (TEA) or ethylenediamine

tetraacetic acid (EDTA). Povidone is normally used in concentrations of from 1 to 3% of the composition, preferably 2%. As for propylene glycol, it is normally used from 5 to 10% of the composition, preferably 7%.

Among the possible compositions, the invention relates preferably to creams and gels. For preparation of the compositions of the present invention, sertaconazole can be used as free base or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. Among the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, the nitrate is preferred.

The cream formulations can be applied at two different concentrations of sertaconazole. The highest concentration cream is applied inside the vagina and the lowest concentration is applied on the periphery of the infected zone, the vulva. The present invention relates more precisely to the cream for internal application, administered in a single dose. The concentration of sertaconazole nitrate in this cream composition can range from 2 to 10%, and its quantity by volume can range from 4 to 6 ml. A concentration of from 5 to 8%, and more preferably from 6 to 7% is preferred. A volume of 5 ml is preferred. Alternatively, the present invention also relates to gels for application inside the vagina, which can be administered in a single dose. The concentration of the active ingredient in the gel formulations is similar to that of the corresponding cream formulations. However, the gels in contrast to the creams, do not necessarily contain lipophilic excipients in their formulation. For proper administration of these formulations (creams and gels), they can be conveniently packed inside an applicator, such as that described in ES 2,133,090, which constitutes one of

the objects of the present invention. The size of the crystals of sertaconazole nitrate in the resulting cream should be below 80 μm.

On the other hand, the conventional cream for vulvar application mentioned in the preceding paragraph has a concentration of sertaconazole nitrate between 1 and 3%, preferably 2%. Its volume can range from 5 to 15 ml, preferably 10 ml. In the case of the cream or gel formulations for internal application, single or repeated doses can be administered. This cream composition is used for alleviating itching and irritation outside the vagina (in the vulva) in women infected with *Candida* spp. in both the vulva and the vagina, and represents a supplemental vaginal therapy with the concentrated cream or gel formulations, as described in the preceding paragraph.

Thus, a preferred embodiment of the present invention is a kit with the two formulations. The concentrated cream or gel formulation for internal use is conveniently packed in an applicator and prepared for its application in a single dose. The conventional cream for external use is packed in a conventional tube for its application in a single or repeated dose.

The release of sertaconazole nitrate from the two formulations, a concentrated intravaginal cream formulation (Example 1) and a conventional cream formulation, was tested. The formulation of the present invention releases the active ingredient in a slow release profile, in contrast to the conventional cream formulation, which is also used for the treatment of the external area (vulva).

EXAMPLE 1: Preparation of 100 g of cream for intravaginal administration

Composition

Micronised sertaconazole nitrate particle size below 80 μm	6.00 g
Tefose 63[1]	20.00 g
Labrafil M 2130 CS[2]	5.00 g
Isostearic peceol[3]	2.00 g
Paraffin oil	8.00 g
Benzoic acid	0.10 g
Polycarbophil[4] AA-1	1.00 g
Carbopol 974 P[5]	0.30 g
Purified water q.s. for	100.00 g

[1]Tefose 63: Ethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol palmitate stearate
[2]Labrafil M 2130 CS: Saturated polyglycol glycerides
[3]Isoestearic peceol: Glyceryl isostearate
[4]Polycarbophil AA-1: Polyacrylic acid cross-linked with divinyl glycol polymer
[5]Carbopol 974 P: Carbomer. Acrylic acid polymer cross-linked with sucrose and pentaerythritol allyl esters.

Physicochemical properties

Appearance: White, odourless (or slight oily odour), semisolid cream of fluid consistency.

Penetrability: 43.5 ± 5% mm.

Viscosity: 347,000 cps ± 45% (25°C).

EXAMPLE 2: *In vitro* dissolution and transdermal permeation tests

The *in vitro* dissolution and transdermal permeation tests of sertaconazole nitrate from the cream formulations of Example 1 were evaluated in comparison with a conventional cream formulation of 2% sertaconazole nitrate.

The composition for 100 g of the conventional cream is as follows:

Micronised sertaconazole nitrate with particle size below 80 μm	2.00 g
Tefose 63[1]	20.00 g
Labrafil MS 2230[2]	5.00 g
Isostearic peceol[3]	2.00 g
Paraffin oil	8.00 g
Nipagin[4]	0.10 g
Sorbic acid	0.10 g
Purified water q.s. for	100.00 g

[1]Tefose 63: Ethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol palmitate stearate
[2]Labrafil MS 2230: Saturated (C_{10}-C_{18}) polyoxyethylene glycol and glycol glycerides
[3]Isoestearic peceol: Glyceryl isostearate
[4]Nipagin: Methyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate.

Both tests were carried out with Franz cell-type diffusion systems, with a diffusional area of 2.54 cm^2. 1 ml of cream was placed in the donor compartment and 11 ml of a suitable

receptor medium were placed in the receptor compartment. For the dissolution test, a 0.45-μm Millipore membrane of nylon esters was used, and the receptor medium was made up of a mixture of ethanol-water (1:1). Vaginal epithelium was used as permeation membrane and phosphate buffer solution at pH 7.4 was used as the receptor medium.

The 4-cm^2 membranes used in the permeation test were formed by reconstituted vaginal epithelial cells (5-day culture) from transformed cells of human vaginal epithelium on polycarbonate support. These cells were obtained from cell lines of vulvar epidermoid carcinomas. The test temperature was 32°C for both cases.

In the light of the physicochemical properties of sertaconazole, it can be assumed that the maximum quantity permeated is about 1% of the quantity located on the membrane. Under such assumption, the maximum quantity of sertaconazole that reaches the receptor compartment is 6.18 g/ml.

The curves showing the release of sertaconazole nitrate from the two cream formulations are plotted in Fig. 1. Starting from 5 ml of the cream formulation of Example 1, 125 mg of the active ingredient have already been released at 24 hours and on the following days at the rate of 50-60 mg/day. Thus, it is observed that the delivery of the active ingredient is 81% after 5 days.

Moreover, the *in vitro* permeation test show that the active substance present in the vaginal cream formulation of Example 1 permeates less than 0.1% of the dose.

EXAMPLE 3: Preparation of 100 g of gel for intravaginal administration

Starting from the appropriate components and according to standard procedures of pharmaceutical technology, the following gel composition was obtained:

Micronised sertaconazole nitrate with particle size below 80 μm	6.00 g
Carbopol 974 P[1]	0.70 g
Polycarbophil AA-1[2]	0.30 g
Propylene glycol	7.00 g
Nipagin[3]	0.16 g
Nipasol[4]	0.04 g
Povidone	2.00 g
TEA[5]	*
Purified water q.s. for	100.00 g

[1]Carbopol 974 P: Carbomer. Acrylic acid polymer cross-linked with sucrose and pentaerythritol allyl esters.

[2]Polycarbophil AA-1: Polyacrylic acid cross-linked with divinyl glycol

[3]Nipagin: Methyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate

[4]Nipasol: Propyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate

[5]TEA: Triethanolamine

* Quantity sufficient to adjust the viscosity

CLAIMS

1. A vaginal mucoadhesive formulation of sertaconazole or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts administered in a single dose.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the dosage form is cream or gel.

3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is sertaconazole nitrate.

4. The composition of claim 3, wherein the proportion of sertaconazole nitrate is from 2 to 10%.

5. The composition of claim 4, wherein the proportion of sertaconazole nitrate is from 6 to 7%.

6. The composition of claim 2, wherein the cream dosage form contains lipophilic excipients, mucoadhesive excipients and one or more preservatives, and the gel dosage form contains mucoadhesive excipients and one or more preservatives.

7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the lipophilic excipients are selected from glyceryl stearates and their derivatives, ketosteraryl alcohols, polyoxyethylene glycol ethers of n-alcohols, liquid paraffin, lecithin oil, glycerol and the like.

8. The composition of claim 7, wherein the lipophilic excipients are present in a total proportion of from 10 to 40%.

9. The composition of claim 8, wherein the lipophilic excipients are present in a total proportion of from 30 to 35%.

10. The compositon of claim 6, wherein the mucoadhesive excipients are selected from cellulose polymers, gelatin, colloidal anhydrous silica and polyacrylic acid polymers.

11. The composition of claim 10, wherein the mucoadhesive excipients are polyacrylic acid polymers.

12. The compositon of claim 11, wherein the polyacrylic acid polymers form a mixture of polyacrylic acid polymer cross-linked with divinyl glycol and acrylic acid polymer cross-linked with sucrose or pentaerythritol allyl esters.

13. The composition of claim 12, wherein the mixture of polyacrylic acid polymer cross-linked with divinyl glycol and acrylic acid polymer cross-linked with sucrose or pentaerythritol allyl esters are present in a proportion of from 0.1 to 3%.

14. The composition of claim 13, wherein the mixture of polyacrylic acid polymer cross-linked with divinyl glycol and acrylic acid polymer cross-linked with sucrose or pentaerythritol allyl esters are present in a proportion of from 1 to 1.5%.

15. The composition of claim 6, wherein the preservatives are selected from parabens, benzoic acid, sorbic acid, boric acid and the like.

16. The composition of claim 15, wherein the preservatives are present in a total proportion of from 0.01 to 0.3%.

17. The composition of claim 16, wherein the preservatives are present in a total proportion of from 0.1 to 0.2%.

18. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein its content is packed in a single-dose applicator.

19. The composition of claim 18, wherein its capacity is from 4 to 6 ml.

20. The composition of claim 19, wherein its capacity is 5 ml.

21. A kit comprising the composition according to claims 1-20, and a cream composition for vulvar application containing sertaconazole or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

22. The kit of claim 21, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is sertaconazole nitrate.

23. The kit of claim 22, wherein sertaconazole nitrate is present in a proportion of from 1 to 3%.

24. The kit of claim 23, wherein sertaconazole nitrate is present in the proportion of 2%.

25. Use of the composition according to claims 1 to 21 for the manufacture of a pharmaceutically acceptable dosage form for the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis of the vagina.

26. A method for treating vulvovaginal candidiasis, wherein the composition of claim 1 is administered into the vagina of a subject in need of such treatment in a single dose.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein additionally a composition containing sertaconazole or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts is applied to the vulva in single or repeated dose.

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to monodose mucoadhesive vaginal compositions of sertaconazole or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis.

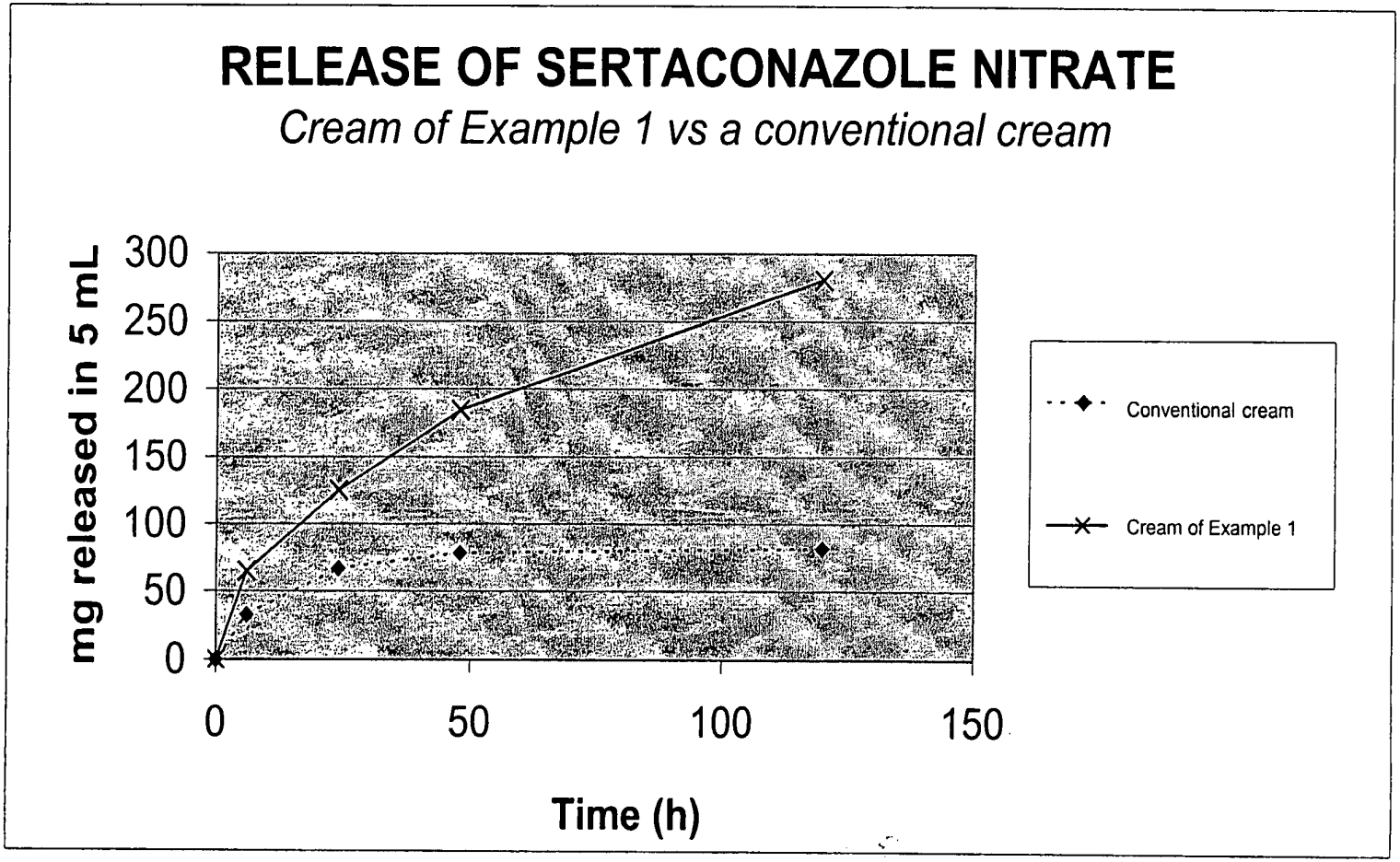
RELEASE OF SERTACONAZOLE NITRATE
Cream of Example 1 vs a conventional cream
mg released in 5 mL
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0
50
100
150
Time (h)
Conventional cream
Cream of Example 1

Fig. 1